

1 in 2001 · 1 in 2002
No Change

Murder

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index Offenses, is based solely on police investigation, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults with the intent to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Waltham Man Charged Following a Shoving Match

Shortly before 2:00 a.m. on February 11th, 2002, Cambridge police and fire units responded to Hi-Fi Pizza on Mass Ave. When officers arrived, they found Azedine E. Lachhab, 41, of East Boston, unconscious and lying on the ground outside of the restaurant, bleeding from both his nose and ears. Lachhab was transported to Mass General Hospital where he was treated in the emergency trauma unit and later transferred to the intensive care unit. No suspects were seen at the time of the assault. Witnesses did not offer any names.

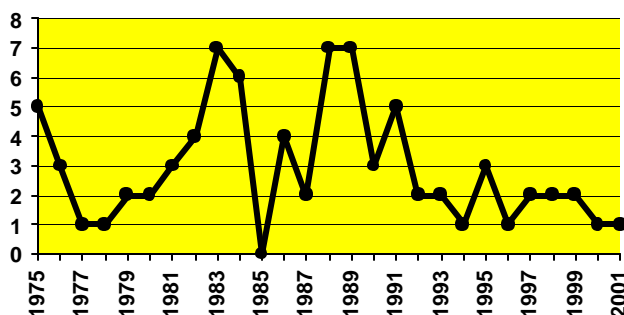
It was later learned that Lachhab and Jason Girouard were having a few drinks together at The Phoenix Landing. After leaving The Landing, the two men went to Hi-Fi Pizza for something to eat, where a pushing match ensued inside the restaurant. The two men were later separated, and according to a witness, the men went outside and continued fighting, where Lachhab was later found. After eleven days in intensive care, on February 22, Mr. Lachhab was pronounced deceased due to the blunt head trauma he suffered from the altercation outside of Hi-Fi Pizza.

The victim's assailant, Jason Girouard, 32, of Waltham, turned himself into the police. Following Mr. Lachhab's death, Girouard was charged with the manslaughter.

- ▶ *Two other recent homicides have occurred over the past two months, although their numbers are not included in the first quarter's crime index. The two occurred as follows:*
 - On April 5th, 2002, a young man was fatally shot outside a nightclub after a fight among several men broke out inside the Rhythm and Spice Bar and spilled out onto Mass Ave. The victim was identified as Ian Gray, 19, of Boston. Gray was shot once in the chest. The gunman fled on foot. There have been no arrests as of yet and the case is still under investigation.
 - On April 17, 2002, at 10:30 p.m., gunshots were heard coming from 16 Worcester St. It was later determined that a murder/suicide between a husband and wife had been committed. The victims were identified as Scott and Desiree Saunders. When police arrived at the scene, the male victim was found with a gunshot to his head and the female victim was found lying across the bed with gunshot wounds. There were previous calls at this location for domestic disputes.

Characteristics of Murder in Cambridge

Murder in Cambridge, 1975-2001



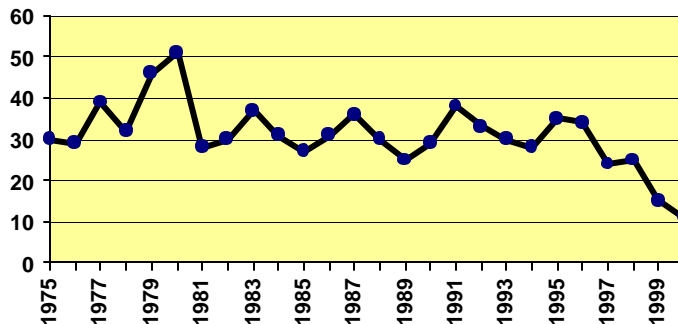
For the thirty-year period between 1960 and 1989, the city averaged four and a half murders each year. The annual average for the 1990s has fallen to just over two per year. (Nationally, cities of around 100,000 residents average six murders per year.)

3 in 2001 · 3 in 2002
No Change

Rape

Forcible Rape, as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, and assaults with the intent to commit rape, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Rape in Cambridge 1975-2001



The same number of rapes were reported this year as last year at this time.

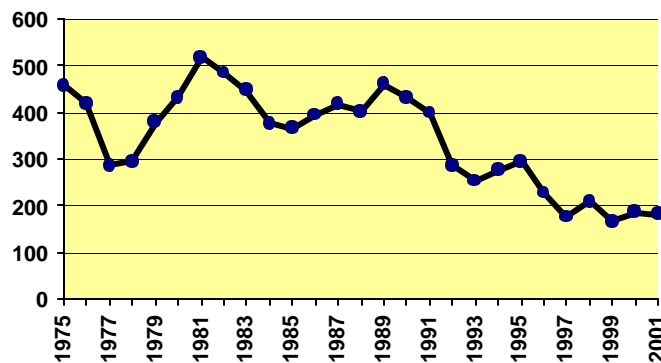
All three rapes reported were committed by acquaintances. One rape was domestic in nature and involved a husband who raped his wife over a period of five years while she slept. The other two rapes were contact rapes where the victims met their assailants either at a bar or another public setting.

35 in 2001 · 34 in 2002
3% Decrease

Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. This crime includes muggings, purse snatchings, and bank hold-ups.

Robbery in Cambridge 1975-2001



| Type | 1 st . Q. 2001 | 1 st . Q. 2002 | % Change |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Commercial Robbery | 9 | 12 | + 33% |
| Street Robbery | 26 | 22 | - 15% |
| Total | 35 | 34 | - 3% |

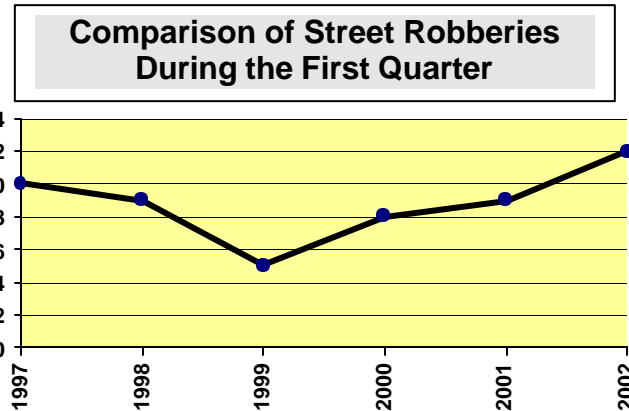
A slight decrease of 3% was recorded in the first quarter of 2002, possibly indicating that robbery will once again plummet to an all time low. Although commercial robbery saw a notable increase, the decrease in the number of street robberies has balanced out the numbers to yield another minimal quarter of robberies in the city of Cambridge.

Commercial Robbery

Commercial robbery has seen an increase of 33% during the first three months of 2002 when compared to this time in 2001. During the first quarter of 2002, there were robberies at three banks, two gas stations, two restaurants, two jewelry stores, two clothing stores in the Galleria, and one grocery store in Cambridge. Some of the more notable robberies are summarized on the following page.

All three of the bank robberies took place on a weekday during March, with two occurring during the first half hour of 2 p.m. while the third occurred around 9:00 a.m. The first robbery occurred during the first week of the month at the Fleet in Harvard Sq. when the suspect passed the teller a note demanding \$2,000 and then fled in an unknown direction after receiving the money. The second robbery took place on a Monday during the second week of the month when the suspect passed a note to the teller at a Cambridge Savings Bank on Mass Ave. a note demanding \$2,000

and told the teller not to panic, to hurry up and then fled with the \$3,000 the teller had given him. The third and final robbery occurred on a Thursday during the third week of March. Money was demanded via a note handed to the teller at the Wainwright Bank in the Fresh Pond Shopping Center. In this robbery, the suspect stated that he had a weapon and became enraged after the teller informed him that she did not have her keys to the cash drawer. No one was hurt and the culprit eventually got his money and fled in a motor vehicle. In all three of these robberies, the suspect was described as a white male of average height. It is not clear if the same individual committed all three.



There was one commercial robbery arrest during the first quarter of 2002, which took place on March 28th. This arrest was result of the work of the Brookline Police Department who encountered the suspects after an armed robbery occurred at the Sunoco Gas Station on Mass Ave. near Main St. In this particular robbery, six black males ranging from 16 – 21 years old entered the gas station - three stayed in the back, two at the counter, and the sixth male went towards the attendant with a knife demanding cash. One of the two men who were standing at the counter came around to the attendant and produced a small silver fireman, demanding the

Geographic Breakdown of Commercial Robberies

| Business Districts | 1 st Q. 2000 | 1 st Q. 2001 | 1 st Q. 2002 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Galleria/East Cambridge | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Kendall Square/MIT | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Inman Square | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Square | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cambridgeport/Riverside | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bay Square/Upper B.way | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harvard Square | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1500–1900 Mass. Ave. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Porter Square | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Alewife/West Cambridge | 1 | 1 | 2 |

surveillance tape. The suspects then took other miscellaneous items and fled in a motor vehicle that was later apprehended by the Brookline Police. After the arrest, it was determined that these suspects possibly committed the robbery that took place at the Shell gas station the previous day. In this incident, after the 20-something black male suspect entered the gas station, he asked for cigarettes and then produced a small silver firearm, similar to the one used during the Sunoco robbery. This suspect went around the counter and demanded cash and cigarettes from the employee, who complied, without incident.

The first restaurant robbery took place at the Dunkin Donuts on Third St. in mid-January. A 25-year-old black male walked up to the counter and threw a pot of hot coffee in the victim's face in order to distract him and jumped over the counter. Once behind the counter, the male suspect emptied the cash register and fled to a waiting blue/green Ford Explorer with a total of \$100. The second robbery occurred almost exactly a month later when a 35-year-old black male attempted to rob the Narita Restaurant in Harvard Square when he placed an order to go, then stepped behind the counter and held a knife to the cashier's waist, demanding money. As the suspect attempted to open the cash drawer, the cook came out from the kitchen and chased the suspect away.

Street Robbery

Street robberies dropped 15% in the first quarter of 2002. Of the 22 street robberies reported in the first quarter of 2002:

- Three were three “Purse Snatchings,” in which the robber approached a female victim from behind and grabbed her purse. In one incident, an arrest was made after the robber grabbed the woman’s black box from her as she was exiting the MBTA station. A nearby witness gave chase and the robber dropped the woman’s belongings and was able to recover them. The robber was subsequently arrested.
- Five were “Pack” robberies, where a group of young males used strong-arm tactics to relieve a victim of his money. Two of the five incidents involved a firearm. The remaining three involved the use of physical force to obtain the victim’s cash, property, etc.
- Twelve were “Predatory” robberies, in which one or two offenders “mugged” their victims with a weapon or the threat of a weapon. Of these twelve robberies, two were classified as “crude,” meaning that the robbers seemed edgy, unprepared, and unpredictable. The remaining ten were “Professional,” indicating that the robbers were collected, efficient, and effective.

| Types of Weapons Used in Street Robberies This Year | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Type of Weapon | Number of Incidents Reported |
| No Weapon | 4 |
| Handgun | 4 |
| Hands/Feet | 4 |
| Household Item | 0 |
| Implied Gun | 1 |
| Knife | 9 |
| Other/Unknown | 0 |

Geographic Breakdown of Street Robberies

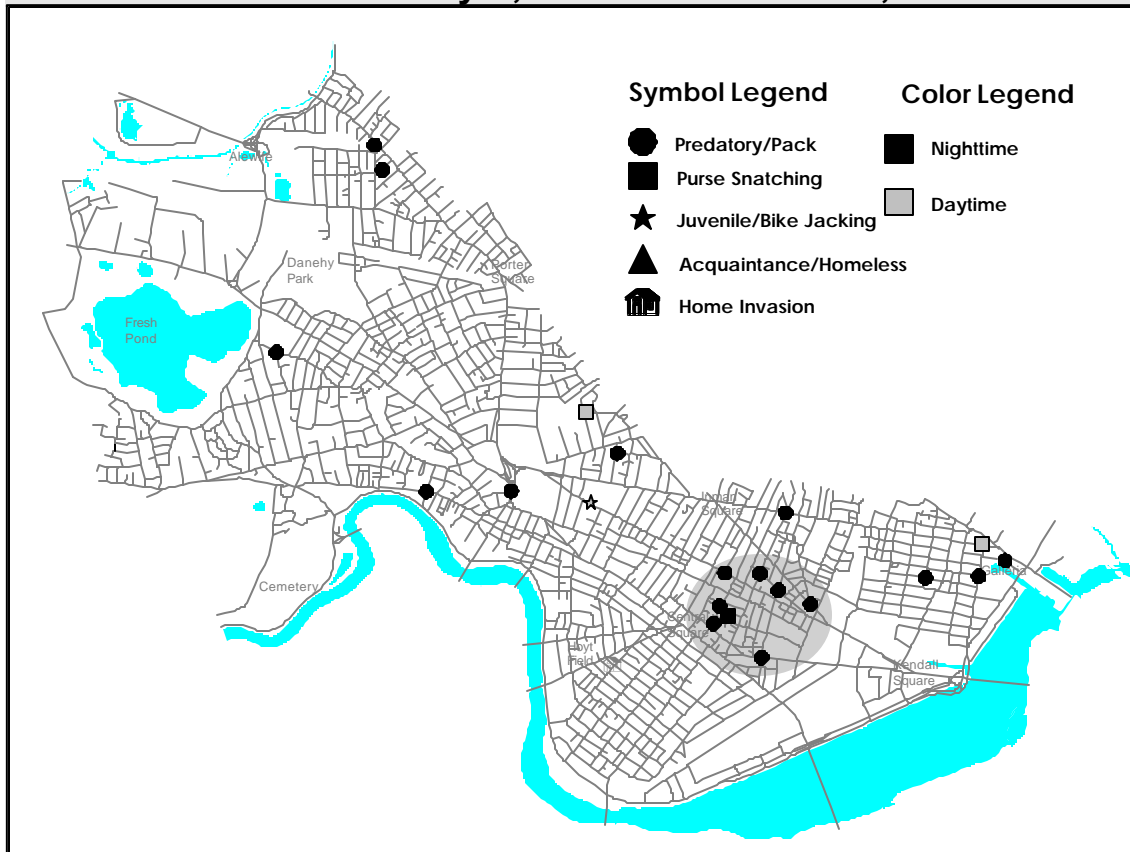
| Neighborhood | 1 st Q. 2000 | 1 st Q. 2001 | 1 st Q. 2002 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| East Cambridge | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| MIT | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Inman/Harrington | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Area 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Cambridgeport | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Mid-Cambridge | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Riverside | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Agassiz | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Peabody | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| West Cambridge | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| North Cambridge | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Cambridge Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strawberry Hill | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |

told, as the suspect gave the victim a lesson on personal safety, informing her to be careful because situations like the one she was in could happen to her if she is not more careful. The suspect then gave her back her backpack he had originally taken from her.

- There were no “Acquaintance” robberies in 2002, compared to last year’s one incident. Acquaintance robberies consist of culprits who are known to their victims, such as friends, co-workers, or drinking buddies.
- There were no “Homeless” robberies, compared to 2001’s first quarter where two reported. Homeless robberies usually involve homeless persons who are robbed by other homeless persons or a group of kids.

- One robbery this quarter was classified as a “Bully Boy” robbery, in which school-aged youths robbed each other. This particular robbery involved two CRLS student suspects who robbed a classmate at knife-point of his change and keys, which were later retrieved. This incident is one of an ongoing problem.
- One robbery was a “Home Invasion”, where robbers enter their victim’s homes, usually at night, subduing the residents (sometimes by tying them), and robbing them. The solo incident took place in an apartment hallway at 54 Kelly Rd. when the suspect followed the victim into the building, demanded her backpack, and then forced the victim onto her knees at knife-point. The victim did as she was

Street Robberies Reported in Cambridge Between January 1, 2001 and March 31, 2001



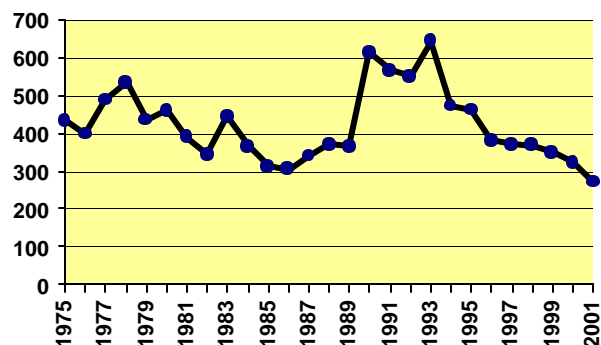
78 in 2001 · 58 in 2002
17% decrease

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault describes an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Aggravated assault decreased by seventeen percent in the first quarter of 2002. Out of the fifty-eight aggravated assaults reported, nearly half resulted in arrests. In total, 27 arrests for aggravated assaults were made during this first quarter of 2002. As in the past, the majority of aggravated assaults seem to be domestic in nature, where the people involved know each other on a familial or romantic basis. The following is an example of an arrest made this quarter, where the offender and victim *did not* know each other:

Agg. Assault in Cambridge
1975-2001



| Classification | % of 2001 First Quarter Assaults | % of 2001 First Quarter Assaults |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Acquaintance | 10% | 14% |
| Bar/Alcohol | 6% | 10% |
| Domestic | 32% | 40% |
| Homeless | 1% | 5% |
| Juvenile/Gang | 10% | 7% |
| Landlord/Neighbor | 1% | 0% |
| On Police Officer | 6% | 3% |
| Shop Owner/Patron | 4% | 2% |
| Traffic/Parking | 4% | 0% |
| Unprovoked | 8% | 12% |
| Workplace | 0% | 2% |
| Other | 0% | 2% |

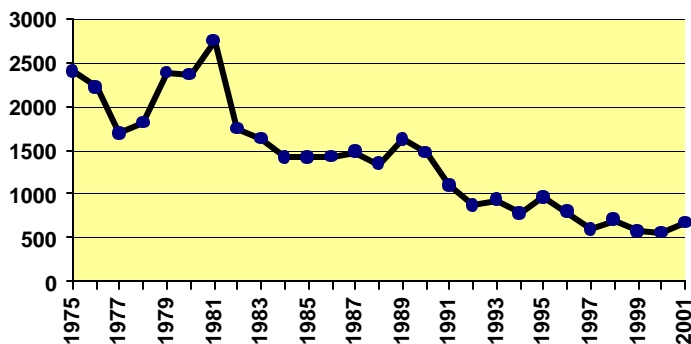
- Jorge Castillo was arrested on February 12th for stabbing a 14-year-old girl while walking along Putnam Ave. and Magazine St. Castillo was wearing a turban at the time of the incident, and as the young girl walked by him with her mother, he produced a sharp knife. Castillo immediately took flight, and discarded an awl, the object used to stab the girl, and was later observed by CPD. Once Castillo saw police approaching, he threw off the turban he was wearing. After questioned by officers and positively identified by the young girl's mother, Castillo was arrested.

122 in 2001 · 203 in 2002
66% increase

Burglary

Burglary describes the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary attempts are included in the total.

Burglary in Cambridge, 1975-2001



Despite the declining trend of burglaries over the past four years, there has been an increase of nearly 70% in the first quarter of 2002. There have been more housebreaks reported in the first three months of 2002 than in the first two quarters of 2001.

Commercial Burglary

Breaking from the declining trend of commercial burglaries in the 1990's, the first three months of 2002 saw a slight increase of 5 incidents (16%) from the first three months of 2001. The burglaries this year were similar in motive to last year's, as large numbers of office breaks involved the theft of laptops and high-end electronics. A total of 14 laptops are reported stolen; 10 of which were stolen within a two-week span in mid-January. Although there were two arrests this quarter, none resulted in laptop recoveries. Overall, there were 31 commercial burglaries this time last year, and 36 this year, at various premises types.

| TYPE | 1st Q. 2001 | 1st Q. 2002 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Misc. Retail Establishments | 1 | 9 |
| Industrial/Construction | 3 | 3 |
| Business Offices | 7 | 12 |
| Church | 0 | 0 |
| Jewelry Store | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing Store | 0 | 1 |
| Bar/Restaurant | 1 | 3 |
| Hair/Beauty | 0 | 0 |
| Auto Sales/Service | 0 | 1 |
| School | 3 | 4 |
| Assisted Living | 0 | 2 |
| Government Building | 0 | 0 |
| Parking Garage | 0 | 1 |

Among the several commercial burglary patterns reported during the first quarter of 2002:

- Within a two-week span in January, there were 10 laptops reported stolen in four weekend breaks, 3 of which occurred on Concord Ave. One business in particular suffered a loss of 5 laptops and other various office equipment, totaling almost \$10,000. The unknown suspects entered the offices through unknown means after hours when the employees had gone home. There were no laptops reported stolen from commercial breaks again until late March.

- A travel agency was the victim to two breaks in late March over one weekend. In one break the petty cash was stolen, whereas two laptops were stolen in the second break.
- A school at 850 Cambridge St was victim to two breaks, one in early January and the second in mid-February. One incident involved a young male who was arrested, but did not remove anything from the school. Stamps and a small amount of cash were taken from a office desk drawer in the second break.

- Beginning late January through late March, there was a series of breaks where cash was targeted at various retail establishments. The burglaries took place overnight when the employees had gone home. The establishments were entered through various means, either forcing/jimmying a door open or through unknown means.

- Two arrests were recorded this quarter. An arrest of a Cambridge man resulted after the alarm sounded and the perpetrator was found in a classroom. The second arrest resulted when a young male was seen attempting to break the glass at a convenience store and was subsequently arrested.

| Business District | 1st Q. 2000 | 1st Q. 2001 | 1st Q. 2002 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Galleria/East Cambridge | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| Kendall Square/MIT | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Inman Square | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Central Square | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Cambridgeport/River side | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bay Square/Upper B.way | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Harvard Square | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 1500-1900 Mass. Ave. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Porter Square | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Alewife/West Cambridge | 4 | 1 | 6 |

Residential Burglary

Residential burglaries, or "housebreaks," increased 84% in 2002, going from 91 in 2001 to 167 in 2002. It has been one of the most prominent ongoing problems this city has faced this year. The housebreak total alone is larger than the total number of burglaries in the first three months of 2001. January recorded 70 breaks, a 180% increase from 2001's total of 25

There were mixed percentages of increases and decreases in the number of housebreaks within different neighborhoods. Neighborhoods such as East Cambridge, Area 4, MIT, Cambridge Highlands, Strawberry Hill, and Riverside saw little increase or decrease from last year's total. However of the neighborhoods not mentioned, substantial increases from last year's total were reported: Inman/Harrington, Cambridgeport, Agassiz, Peabody, West Cambridge, and North Cambridge.

Mid-Cambridge traditionally ranks among the top in number of housebreaks. This year it is tied for the top with Cambridgeport, both reporting 26 incidents. Mid-Cambridge saw a significant decrease in the first quarter of 2000, however the numbers returned to traditional levels in 2001, continuing the trend into 2002. Cambridgeport saw a dip in housebreaks between 1997-2001, however the total has increase by more than 300% from 2001. Both neighborhoods were included in the patterns watched throughout the first 60 days.

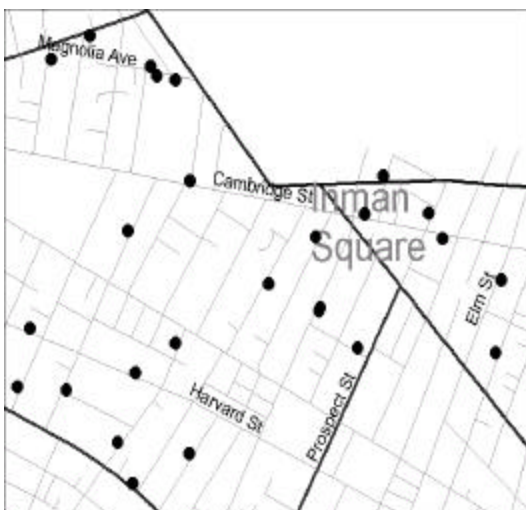
| Neighborhood | 1st. Q. 2000 | 1st Q. 2001 | 1st Q. 2002 |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| East Cambridge | 7 | 14 | 13 |
| MIT | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inman/Harrington | 3 | 7 | 14 |
| Area 4 | 9 | 15 | 13 |
| Cambridgeport | 9 | 6 | 26 |
| Mid-Cambridge | 11 | 23 | 26 |
| Riverside | 9 | 10 | 14 |
| Agassiz | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| Peabody | 8 | 2 | 16 |
| West Cambridge | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| North Cambridge | 7 | 7 | 19 |
| Cambridge Highlands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Strawberry Hill | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Shown in the chart, such quiet neighborhoods as Agassiz, Peabody, and West Cambridge reported increases within the first three months of this year, each reporting a pattern. Agassiz had no breaks recorded within the first three months of last year, however this year, Agassiz already records more breaks than the first nine months of 2001.

Due to the large increase in housebreaks, there were several patterns established and followed closely during the past three months, particularly daytime breaks in the beginning of the year. Aside from the West Cambridge breaks, commonly removed items include easily portable items: laptops, jewelry, and electronic equipment. The following are a review of patterns reported in the first quarter of 2002:

Cambridgeport & Riverside

A pattern of housebreaks was reported in the Cambridgeport and Riverside neighborhoods in February. The breaks occurred during the weekday afternoon between 2:00 pm-6:00 pm, while the residents were still at work. The perpetrators often targeted apartment buildings, as several buildings were hit numerous times. The suspects were known to first knock or ring the doorbell to ascertain if residents were home, then force their way in through the front door. There were tight clusters of breaks occurring in the 100-300 block of Brookline St, the 0-100 block of Magazine St, and the 0200 block of Pearl St in Cambridgeport. In Riverside, apartment buildings on River St and Western Ave were hit more than once.



Mid-Cambridge and Inman/Harrington combined for 40 breaks, where suspects stole numerous laptops as well as various electronics.

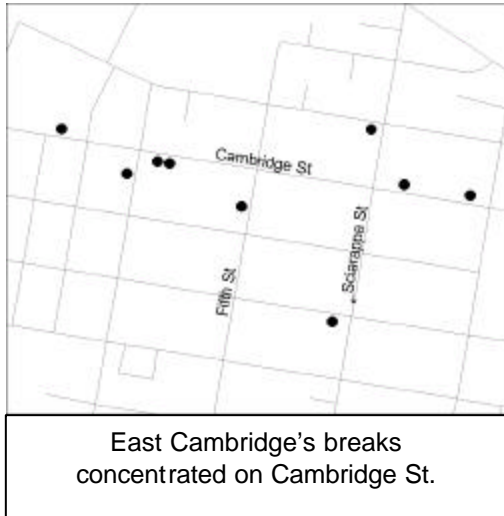
Agassiz & Peabody

The Agassiz & Peabody neighborhoods combined for one pattern as there had been a total of 29 breaks. It is significant to note Agassiz had no breaks reported at this time last year as Peabody only had 2. Two apartment buildings in close proximity of each other experienced multiple breaks where the perpetrators used fire escapes to enter during afternoon hours between 2:00 pm-6:00 pm.

Mid-Cambridge & Inman/Harrington

In Mid-Cambridge, the breaks occurred between 5:00 pm-9:00 pm while Inman/Harrington's breaks occurred between 12:00 pm-4:00 pm. As in the Cambridgeport breaks, the perpetrators would ring or knock to determine if the residence was empty or not before forcing their way in, ransacking the rooms, looking for laptops, stereo equipment, and video game systems. The arrest of a known

housebreak offender and two others involved in an incident on Antrim St. in early March coincided with a general decrease in breaks as this perpetrator from Somerville was suspected in other breaks, including North Cambridge where only two more breaks occurred after his arrest in North Cambridge.



East Cambridge

East Cambridge reported multiple daytime breaks on Cambridge Street the first two Wednesdays of February and March. The seven breaks occurred along the 200-500 block between 1pm to 3pm, the apartments were broken into and easily transportable items were found missing.

West Cambridge

West Cambridge was the latest pattern to be added in early March. Of the total 11 breaks reported in 2002, seven occurred in March. The breaks occurred at various times during the weekdays and targeted items included high-priced oriental rugs, silverware, and antiques.

Arrests

A total of nine incidents resulted in arrests, for a total of eleven people arrested. Following a key arrest, the patterns began to show a significant slowdown in frequency of breaks. The success of the key arrests can be attributed to the work and ongoing investigations of the detectives and patrol officers.

One of the arrests resulted in the arrest of a Somerville resident. Surveillance was set up to follow the suspect where he was seen with two other suspects attempt to break into a residence on Antrim Street. The perpetrator had been a suspect in breaks throughout the year and his arrest was a contributing factor of the decline in housebreaks.

TIMELINE OF ESCALATING HOUSEBREAKS IN CAMBRIDGE

JULY 1, 2001-April 30, 2002

JULY 1, 2001- SEPTEMBER 30, 2001:

A 32% increase was reported in the first 9 months of 2001 from 2000. The reported 184 housebreaks that occurred during these 3 months represented an increase of 40% from 2000's summer months. Each month saw an increase from 2000's totals. There was a West Cambridge pattern of professional criminals entering in the middle of the night through ground floor windows stealing expensive items: silverware and oriental rugs. There were 9 breaks at the 200-300 block

OCTOBER 1, 2001- DECEMBER 31, 2001:

The combined total of 553 housebreaks for the year was a 44% increase from 2000 as the last three months of the year reported a 81% increase from 2000 at this time. October was the hottest month of the year, reporting 78 breaks, then declined sharply 4 arrests were recorded during this time, including 2 breaks where two homeless men were caught.

JANUARY 2002:

Seventy housebreaks were reported in January, a drastic 180% increase from 2001's first quarter totals. There were three patterns identified in Cambridge, two of which were monitored through early March: Cambridgeport, Area 4, and Agassiz.

FEBRUARY 2002:

February ended with a total of 53 housebreaks, 65% more than 2001's total (32). This is a large drop-off from January, however the increase from 2001 is significant. Added to the patterns were Riverside to the Cambridgeport pattern, the Inman/Harrington neighborhood to the Mid-Cambridge pattern, and Peabody to the Agassiz pattern. Also, there was an evident pattern in East Cambridge beginning, on the first Wednesday of the month.

MARCH 2002: The housebreaks that may have spiked in mid-February are now on a downward spiral. Over the first 45 days of the quarter, 105 housebreaks were recorded. A number of key arrests and investigative units should have received the credit and attribution for interdicting this trend before it was completely out of control. Whether this trend has played itself out remains to be seen.

First Quarter Cambridge Housebreaks January 1 - March 31, 2002.

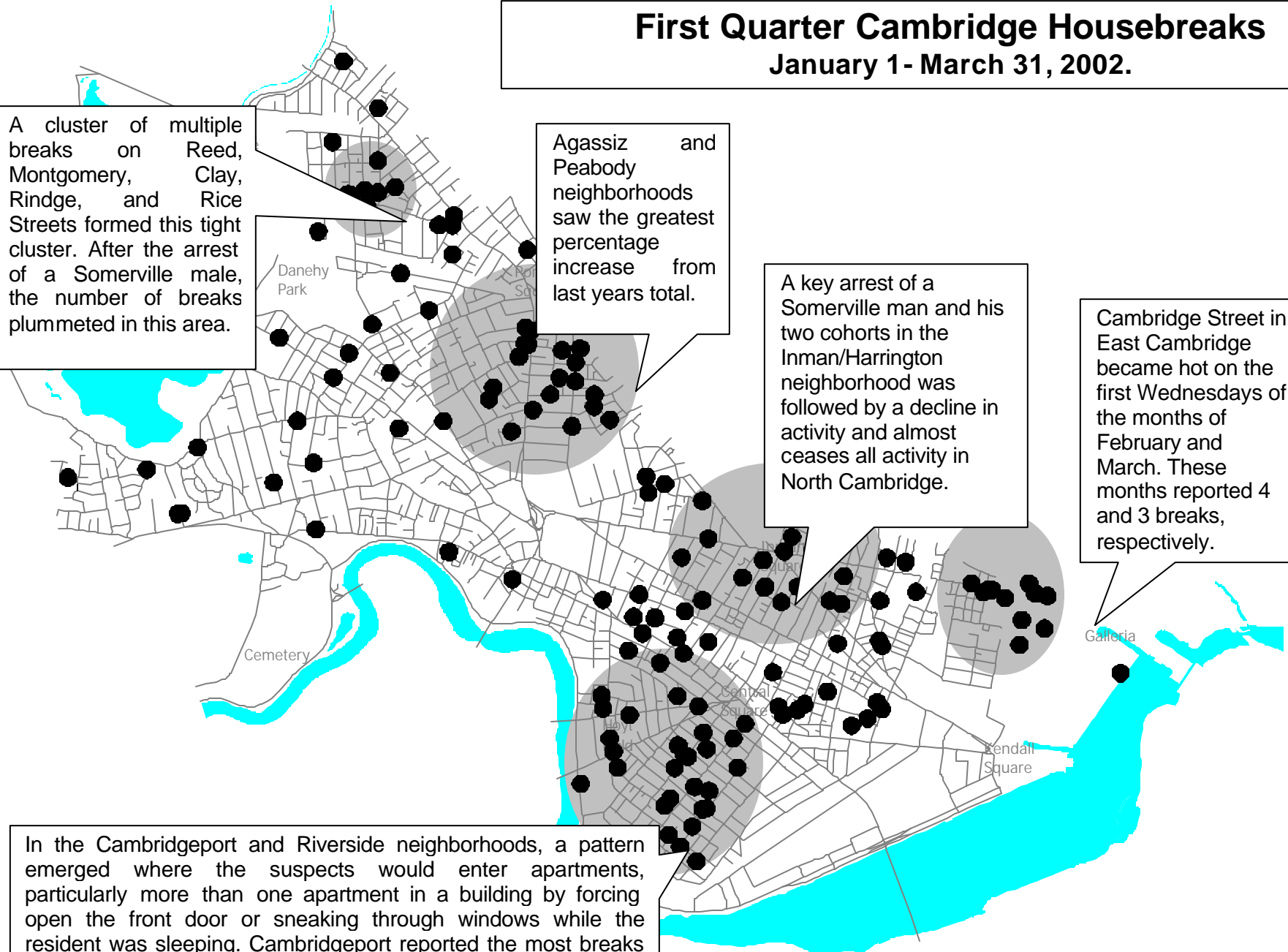
A cluster of multiple breaks on Reed, Montgomery, Clay, Rindge, and Rice Streets formed this tight cluster. After the arrest of a Somerville male, the number of breaks plummeted in this area.

Agassiz and Peabody neighborhoods saw the greatest percentage increase from last years total.

A key arrest of a Somerville man and his two cohorts in the Inman/Harrington neighborhood was followed by a decline in activity and almost ceases all activity in North Cambridge.

Cambridge Street in East Cambridge became hot on the first Wednesdays of the months of February and March. These months reported 4 and 3 breaks, respectively.

In the Cambridgeport and Riverside neighborhoods, a pattern emerged where the suspects would enter apartments, particularly more than one apartment in a building by forcing open the front door or sneaking through windows while the resident was sleeping. Cambridgeport reported the most breaks of the quarter with 26.



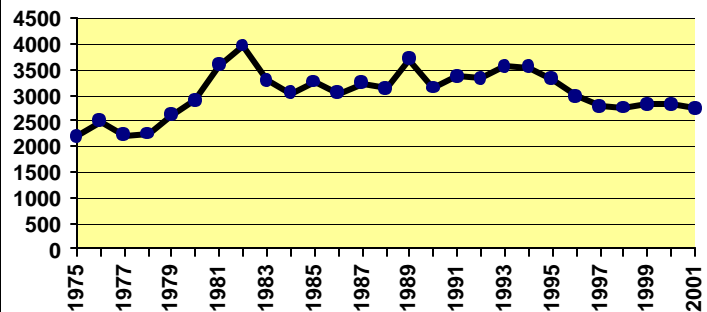
647 in 2001 · 603 in 2002
7% decrease

Larceny

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, horse thefts, and bicycle thefts, in which no use of force, violence, fraud, or trespass occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate crime index offense.

| Type | 1 st Q. 2001 | 1 st Q. 2002 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Larceny from a Building | 135 | 125 |
| Larceny from Motor Vehicle | 193 | 126 |
| Larceny of a Bicycle | 10 | 24 |
| Larceny from a Person | 109 | 129 |
| Shoplifting | 133 | 110 |
| Larceny from a Residence | 43 | 48 |
| Larceny of a License Plate | 13 | 25 |
| Larceny of Services | 7 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous Larceny | 4 | 9 |
| Total Larcenies | 647 | 603 |

Larceny in Cambridge, 1975-2001



Despite a mere 7% decrease in total larcenies, some sub-category totals changed significantly from last year, due to numerous patterns that emerged. Some increased in

the number of thefts, while others decreased. Here are a few examples:

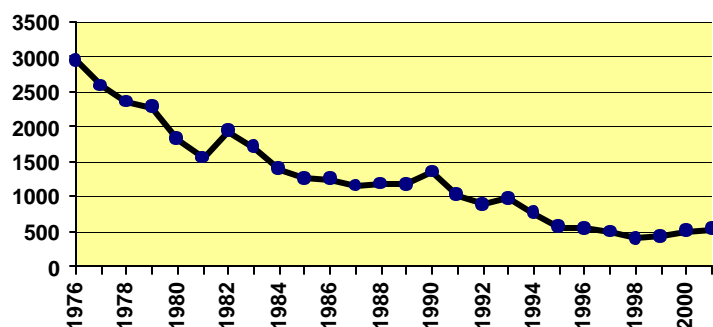
- A series of *larceny from a person* crimes took hold in Harvard Square, as 36 JFK St. repeatedly fell prey to numerous dining thefts. Analysis reveals that nearly all occurred between 5-10pm, with purses, bags, & wallets stolen from backs of chairs as diners ate at café's & bagel shops. This spree is almost an exact replica of one reported this time last year. A major arrest was made on March 8, 2002, when two persons were apprehended in connection with a ring of thefts – a black male from Dorchester and a black female from Beverly were arrested after attempting to flee from The Garage in Harvard Square towards the T station. The two saw police, began to flee on foot, and threw a plastic bag to the ground, which contained a wallet that did not belong to either of them.
- A drop in *larceny from motor vehicles* accounts for a significant drop in larcenies this quarter. Although there were 147 motor vehicle crimes (i.e. tire slashings, breaking of a car window, pinstriping, etc.), the number of larcenies from motor vehicles has surprisingly decreased, as it is usual that the number of thefts rise as the number of malicious destructions to motor vehicles rise. In most of the cases, entrance is usually gained by breaking a window (39%) to the motor vehicle and stealing items apparent to the perpetrator's eye such as loose change, bags, wallets, etc. Car stereos and CD players have been a target in the past, as they have been during the first quarter this year, while CDs that are out in the open are usually stolen as well. There were four arrests this quarter for this crime, none of which were related. One arrest took place after a man gained entrance to a Rebecca's Café company van to steal it. When he was asked for identification, he was unable to produce any and was subsequently arrested after he admitted to not working for the company. The largest arrests were executed after three men were seen looking into cars on Richard Ave. between Mass Ave. and Muller Ave. One of them dropped a wallet belonging to a victim whose car was broken into. The men were approached in another car where there was a horde of other stolen items.
- *Bike larcenies* have more than double this year, jumping from 10 incidents during the first quarter of 2001 to 24 incidents in 2002. Although the larcenies have been spread out all over the city, with no one area predominant in the thefts, the 1500-1900 block of Mass Ave. has seen the most larcenies with four thefts. The Mid-Cambridge neighborhood has seen the most activity out of the thirteen neighborhoods in Cambridge, where most of the bikes are stole from personal property i.e. yards, driveways, apartment hallways, etc. Values of these stolen bikes have ranged from \$100 to \$5,000 for custom-made bicycles.

101 in 2001 · 92 in 2002
9% Decrease

Auto Theft

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access.

Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1976-2001



Auto theft in Cambridge increased slightly in 2001. The traditional summer peak of incidents returned, pushing totals to their highest point in years. So far this year, totals are declining. However it is too early to say whether this will continue. Year-end totals will depend on the impact of the summer months.

| Neighborhood | 1 st Q. 2000 | 1 st Q. 2001 | 1 st Q. 2002 |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| East Cambridge | 17 | 10 | 17 |
| MIT | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Inman/Harrington | 12 | 7 | 11 |
| Area 4 | 15 | 17 | 10 |
| Cambridgeport | 21 | 14 | 16 |
| Mid-Cambridge | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Riverside | 8 | 12 | 10 |
| Agassiz | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Peabody | 12 | 13 | 4 |
| West Cambridge | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| North Cambridge | 11 | 3 | 7 |
| Cambridge Highlands | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Strawberry Hill | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 |

- The typical theft occurred between Thursdays and Sundays between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Thefts were concentrated in the lower half of the city with a notable cluster around Central Square (see auto theft map). No discernable patterns were reported.
- The Peabody neighborhood reported the highest decrease among the neighborhoods – almost a 70% decrease. The Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge neighborhoods also reported significant decreases.
- The East Cambridge and Cambridgeport neighborhoods reported the highest totals. The majority of incidents reported in East Cambridge occurred on First, Second, and Third Streets on Fridays and Saturdays. Two of the incidents reported in the Cambridgeport neighborhood involved a resident of Magazine Street whose ex-boyfriend repeatedly took her car without permission.
- Area 4 tends to be a hotspot for motor vehicle related crimes. So far this year, no patterns have been reported however many breaks occurred along Bishop Allen Drive. In February, two Cambridge men were arrested after officers found them driving a stolen motor vehicle at the intersection of Douglass Street & Bishop Allen Drive.

Auto Thefts Reported in Cambridge Between January 1, 2002 and March 31, 2002

